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ABSTRACT

This set of eight papers includes papers presented by participants from the United States, France, East Germany, the United Kingdom, West Germany, and the USSR: "Problems with Sources of Information in International Law and Relations: The Case of the World-Wide Treaty Jungle," by Adolf Sprudzs; "French Map Libraries and National and International Professional Organizations," by M. Pelletier; "The Significance of the Section on Social Science Libraries of the Library Association of the GDR for the Co-operation of Social Science Libraries," by Jurgen Stroech; "The Significance of the Section 'Technical Libraries' of the Library Association of the GDR for the Cooperation of Scientific Technical Libraries," by Dieter Schmidmaier; "Scientific and Technology Libraries--The United Kingdom Infrastructure," by A. J. Evans; "Science and Technology Libraries--The Situation in the Federal Republic of Germany," by Franziska Heinzle; "On the Access to Cartographic Collections in GDR Libraries," by Egon Klemp; and "The State Public Library for Science and Technology of the USSR as the All-Union Scientific and Methodological Centre for Special, Research and Scientific Technical Libraries," by I. M. Kharina. (JL)

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Problems with Sources of Information in International Law and Relations: the Case of the World-Wide Treaty Jungle

by

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PROBLEMS WITH SOURCES OF INFORMATION IN INTERNATIONAL LAW AND RELATIONS: THE CASE OF THE WORLD-WIDE TREATY JUNGLE

I. Introduction.

We live in a complex and interdependent world. Our planet seems to have become much smaller than it used to be only a few decades ago. We know almost instantaneously what is happening in places thousands of miles away, and we also know that most world events are interrelated and affect us all, wherever we might live or whatever nationality we might belong to. Movements of goods, people and ideas across national borders and the constant interplay of national interests of states continuously create situations which demand and command international attention and cooperation. States and intergovernmental organizations are thus required to assume the roles of principal actors on the world stage where the contemporary human drama is being played with much greater number of participants and intensity than ever before. The number of independent nations has increased dramatically during the last decades. Their mutual relations accordingly require a multitude of various formal and informal arrangements unprecedented in quantity as well as complexity. It is a fact of life that no nation today can afford to live in complete isolation from all its neighbors. The economic and political realities simply do not permit it. As a result, therefore, networks of international agreements under a variety of names (for the purposes of this paper we shall call them all treaties) have been growing like mushrooms after a good autumn rain, attempting to define, reconcile, harmonize, adjust and regulate the whole spectrum of competing national interests, aspirations and needs of the multimember family of nations. The sheer number, diversity and complexity of the world treaty picture has reached such a degree of difficulty in recent years that some

scholars have described the situation as a "state of confusion" or even a "treaty jungle".(1) Librarians are very much in the middle of this situation, being called upon to provide bibliographic guidance to and through this "jungle". It may therefore be useful to present here, within the prescribed limited confines of this paper, a quick look on the degree of accessibility to treaty information in the world today, to discuss briefly some of the types of treaty research tools that are and are not available, and to conclude with a number of suggestions for possible improvement.

II. Accessibility to Treaty Information.

Treaties are said to be even older than the art of writing.(2) The modern system of states dates back to the Peace of Westphalia in 1648. The idea of open diplomacy and of "open treaties, openly arrived at", as well as of their accessibility to the general public is however, much more recent. When the venerable Institute of International Law (founded in 1873) called upon governments at its three sessions of Brussels, Hamburg and Geneva, in 1885, 1891 and 1892 "to make their treaty engagements known, by forming and issuing collected publications of these, and by adopting a project, recommended by the Institute, for the intergovernmental establishment of an official 'International Union for the Publication of Treaties between States' (3) the authors of this project were obviously well ahead of their time. Their idea was realized only much later by the League of Nations and the United Nations with their respective systems for treaty registration and the publication of their Treaty Series. However imperfect in their coverage and limited in scope by the degree of cooperation of member states or the lack of it, the League of Nations Treaty Series (LNTS) and its gigantic successor, the United Nations Treaty Series (UNTS) have radically changed the earlier

situation when accessibility to treaty information was mainly a privilege reserved to narrow circles of government officials and not a part of the public's "right to know" which it claims today.

The retrospective look at state practice in making treaty information available to the public up to the beginning of the LNTS, as well as at the remarkable achievements of private scholarship in the area of treaty bibliography is available in the incomparable Manual of Collections of Treaties by Denis P. Myers, published in 1922. The later List of Treaty Collections published by the United Nations in 1956 is only a simplified, somewhat updated version of Myers' Manual, containing data on treaty collections of seventy states, while an earlier U.N. publication, entitled Laws and Practices Concerning the Conclusion of Treaties (published in 1952) contains statements from or concerning eighty-six countries. The U.N. Membership has now grown to more than one hundred and fifty members but there is still no publication that would provide reliable and adequate data on treaty collections and on the accessibility of treaty information for these newer members of the family of independent nations.

States being sovereign entities, there is, of course, no prescribed uniformity in their practices regarding the publishing of treaty texts and concerning the availability of information concerning treaty developments.(4) As members of the United Nations most states are, however, obliged to register their treaties with the United Nations Secretariat, according to Art. 102 of the U.N. Charter. Treaties that have not been registered cannot be invoked before any organ of the United Nations. The Secretariat is obliged to publish these treaties "as soon as possible" in the United Nations Treaty Series(UNTS). Theoretically, therefore, most of the texts of the world's current treaties should be easily accessible through one central source - the UNTS. In reality, however, the picture is not as simple or reliable.

One of the problems is the fact that states are not overly diligent in fulfilling their obligation to register their treaties in accordance with Art. 102 of the Charter. In his specialized studies while preparing the first edition of the computerized World Treaty Index Professor Peter H. Rohn of the University of Washington in Seattle has established that the gap between treaty texts published in a number of national treaty collections and the UNTS is quite significant(5). Research done independently in France under the guidance of Professor Francois LeRoy has also confirmed the tendency of governments not to publish all their treaties,(6) with the obvious consequence that the unpublished treaties would also not appear in the UNTS. It is quite likely that the gap between national treaty collections and the UNTS has considerably widened in the meantime, especially in view of the growing number of so called "executive" or "agency to agency" agreements which states may not consider as falling under the obligation to be registered with the U.N.

The other difficulty which has plagued the UNTS for many years has been its chronic inability to keep pace with the ever increasing number of treaties to be registered and published, "as soon as possible". An interval of one year between registration and publication of treaties was initially considered to be an acceptable one. Information in English and in French on treaties registered with the U.N. Secretariat was supposed to be regularly and without delay made available in a monthly Statement of Treaties Registered or Filed and Recorded before their texts were published in English and in French (in addition to the original language) in the UNTS. It was not meant to be. Backlogs and delays have been developing and growing all along, especially during the last decade or so. It was reported in 1973 by the U.N. Secretary-General that the total agreements registered annually had risen from some 900 in 1967 to ca. 1,500 in 1972 and that the monthly Statement, like the

rest of the registration process, was twelve months in arrears, causing a further backlog accumulation and delay in the translation and publication of the texts of treaties. To remedy the situation the Secretary-General proposed adoption of a special plan for the conversion of the processing of treaties to a computerized system(7). At its twenty-eighth session the General Assembly adopted its resolution 3195A (XXVIII), approving the computerization of treaty information, which was begun in 1974 as the United Nations Treaty Information System (TIS) and was expected to be fully operational by the beginning of 1978(8). By September 1977 delays in the publication of the UNTS had become more serious due to the large increase in the number of subjects of international law (states and international organizations) and the acceleration in the process of internationalization. While the annual average during the period of 1955-1966 had been 1,055 registrations, the next decade was showing an average of 1,547 registrations, the corresponding number of annual UNTS volumes for these two decades being 32 and 50 volumes. As of July 31, 1977 the registration process was behind some twenty months and the monthly Statement appeared with a two year delay. As for the UNTS, only 828 volumes out of the required total of 1,060 volumes had been published at that same date, with 232 treaty volumes behind schedule, representing an average publication lag of four to five years. To alleviate the problem of delays in the publication of the UNTS, the Secretariat proposed postponing the publication of certain categories of agreements, such as, for example, those concluded by international organizations and dealing with specific development projects which in most cases have already been published by the organizations concerned. These and other measures proposed by the Secretary-General were approved by General Assembly resolution A/Res/32/144 of March 7, 1978.

The United Nations Treaty Information System was reported by the Secretary-General to be fully operational in 1978. All the basic data relating to the registration documents in hand had been computerized and significant reduction of administrative delays in registration could now be expected. The monthly Statement, however, still showed a delay of twenty-nine months. The total backlog of UNTS volumes not yet published by August 31, 1978 was estimated at 276 volumes(9).

A new format of the UNTS came into effect with the publication of volume 843, which permitted to increase the number of words in each volume by some 15 to 20 per cent, thus reducing the number of volumes needed to accommodate the same text. A ten year plan (1980-1989) was also presented by the Secretariat in 1978 to eliminate the backlog in the publication of the UNTS, the implementation of which was authorized by General Assembly Res. 33/141 B of December 19, 1978.

Considering the budgetary stringencies that the U.N. has been faced with in recent years, serious efforts have been made by the appropriate organs during 1979 and 1980 to redress and improve the situation,(10) and it is to be hoped that significant amelioration in the publication of the UNTS is forthcoming(11). It will, however, take time.

This brief description of the ongoing difficulties of the most comprehensive and most accessible current world-wide treaty collection, the UNTS, which is available in U.N. depository libraries in all corners of the world, provides a striking illustration of the magnitude of problems faced in treaty research.

There is the undeniable treaty gap between national treaties in force in more than one hundred and fifty member-states of the U.N. and the treaties which have been published in the UNTS, necessitating cumbersome and frequently unsuccessful searches in national treaty collections, official gazettes or other sources.

Then, to confound matters, there is the publication gap, resulting from delays in the processing of registrations, translation and printing the treaty texts and related information. A treaty may have been registered with the U.N. Secretariat four or five years ago, has long entered into force but its text may still not be available in the UNTS. And, to make matters worse, the Cumulative Indexes to the UNTS at the time of writing are only eleven in number, covering UNTS volumes 1-750 only.

With respect to treaty information from the times before the League of Nations, there is a multitude of various sources, mentioned in Myers' Manual and elsewhere(12). They include national treaty collections of major states, official gazettes, and other official and private compilations. Among the latter, Professor Clive Parry's monumental Consolidated Treaty Series (being published by Oceana Publications, Inc. since 1969), including treaty texts world-wide from 1648 up to the beginning of the LNTS and now approaching its successful conclusion, will probably become the standard work of reference for all treaty texts before 1919. A planned Chronology and Index-Guide to the Consolidated Treaty Series, of which the first volume has already appeared, will greatly facilitate access to this earlier mass of treaties, now scattered among many different publications, quite a few of which are out of print.

To conclude this brief survey of the major world-wide treaty sources, reference again must be made to the national treaty collections of the major states, whose treaty partners include practically all members of the family of nations, as well as to the increasingly important role of intergovernmental organizations in the making of multilateral agreements and to their respective publications. The area of multilateral treaties and their status is one of the more complex in the universal "treaty jungle" and very much in need of improvement(13).

Some of this improvement may be forthcoming from computer applications to problems of treaty research, which have been slowly but steadily growing during the last decade. It is, however, still unrealistic to expect an all-inclusive computerized world-wide treaty bank to be created in the near future. It is to be hoped, however, that to some extent the United Nations Treaty Information System may in time assume some such functions, once more experience has been gained and the UNTS itself is fully back on its track.

III. Types of Treaty Research Tools.

While waiting for the computers to do the job of bibliographers and reference librarians in the area of treaty research, at this point in history we must still rely mainly on the available conventional research tools.

Treaty texts themselves are available in world-wide treaty collections, such as the LNTS, UNTS, the Consolidated Treaty Series, national treaty series, official gazettes, compilations published by intergovernmental organizations, such as the ILO, UNESCO, Council of Europe, European Communities, International Atomic Energy Agency, Intergovernmental Maritime Consulative Organization, and many, many others. As mentioned earlier, guidance to these treaty texts is not adequate, the existing major treaty bibliographies (Myers' Manual and the U.N. List of Treaty Collections) being out of date. There is a great need for a bibliography of currently published treaty collections, as well as for an adequately annotated list of official gazettes which publish treaty texts and information of treaty developments. This is especially needed because of the many new states which have only recently joined the family of nations and whose treaty publishing practices are not known on a wider scale.

Lists and chronologies of treaties of individual states exist for different periods of time or various subject matters in a number of cases. Especially useful are lists of treaties in force which are published regularly by a few states (for example, the U.S. Department of State issues an annual Treaties in Force for its bilateral and multilateral treaties; the Federal Republic of Germany publishes an official Fundstellennachweis B: völkerrechtliche Vereinbarungen as a regular supplement to its official gazette, the Bundesgesetzblatt, Teil II), as one time publications or at irregular intervals by other states. If many more such lists were made available by governments or private researchers, that would be a substantial improvement. It would also help considerably to have a bibliography compiled of all the existing lists of treaties in force.

There are not too many treaty indexes, cumulative or other, available. Many of the existing ones have been the results of private scholarship. As one of the most ambitious indexing projects, Professor Peter H. Rohn's United Nations Treaty Series Project,(14) later renamed Treaty Information Project of the University of Washington in Seattle to indicate its scope extending beyond the UNTS, produced a multivolume World Treaty Index in 1974. Based on the LNTS, UNTS and on information gathered from some 120 national treaty sources, the second edition of this computer-produced World Treaty Index will include references to 38,000 treaties as compared to 22,000 in its first edition and will cover some 350 treaty partners (states and international organizations) for the period 1900-1980 as a unique reference tool.

Some cumulative indexes to national treaty collections, like the Index to British Treaties 1101-1968 (compiled by Clive Parry and Charity Hopkins, London, HMSO, 1970) and the U.S.T. Cumulative Index, 1950-date for the United States (compiled by Igor I. Kavass and Adolf Sprudzs, Buffalo, N.Y.,

Wm. S. Hein & Co., 1972-) can also be quite helpful in locating treaty data for many states of the world, since Great Britain and the United States together account for a good portion of the world's treaties.

Current information on treaty developments is available in official gazettes, special treaty information bulletins and other official publications such as the U.N. Chronicle, U.S. Department of State Bulletin, Tractatenblad (The Netherlands), the Information Bulletin on Legal Activities within the Council of Europe and in Member States, and many similar official sources, as well as a great variety of private publications. Among the latter, the International Legal Materials, published by the American Society of International Law, has an exceptionally good coverage of important recent treaty documents and developments, usually unavailable anywhere else at the time of publication. Numerous international law periodicals, newsletters, bulletins, loose-leaf services, digests and yearbooks also provide a great deal of information on current treaty developments on a national, international and worldwide level, as well as subject basis. There is a great diversity and a good deal of overlapping in the information being offered by all these publications. At the same time the fact that such information is available is not always known. Therefore it would be a real service if an adequately annotated and well-organized bibliography of all these diverse private sources offering data on current treaty information could be compiled.

The United Nations Organization is a depositary of some three hundred multilateral treaties and publishes annually a very useful reference work, Multilateral Treaties in Respect of which the Secretary-General Performs Depositary Functions, that provides complete coverage of these treaties and of actions states have taken concerning them. Some other intergovernmental organizations also publish information regarding status of multilateral

treaties for which they act as depositaries. In general, current status information on the majority of multilateral treaties in force today is scattered among many known and not so well known sources and constitutes one of the more complex situations in treaty research. A comprehensive bibliography of status charts as they are published in various national and multinational sources would be of great help. A consolidated list of depositary states and international organizations with the identification of treaties per depositary would also significantly facilitate matters, as would a dictionary of multilateral treaties identifying them by their popular names.

Introductory descriptions by country(15) of basic research materials and methods in international law would make the access to treaty information of individual states more readily available.

And finally, when every available type of research tool fails to provide the required information, there is always, as the last resort, the Treaty Section of the respective Ministry of Foreign Affairs which might be approached and, hopefully, might be willing to help.

IV. Conclusions.

The key to improvement in the availability of and accessibility to world-wide treaty information is international cooperation on both levels - the intergovernmental and the private. Governments can do their share in offering better support to the United Nations Treaty Section, so that the registration and publication of treaties can once again be brought fully up-to date. All necessary aid should be provided for the further development and implementation of the computerized United Nations Treaty Information System which may one day assume at least part of the functions of an all-

inclusive world-wide treaty bank. Intergovernmental organizations may increase their cooperative efforts to ameliorate if not eliminate the complexities of access to multilateral treaties and to information on their status. Individual state governments should be urged to publish lists of their treaties in force on a regular basis with adequate references to their texts. A survey of the still necessary conventional treaty research tools should be initiated under the auspices of an appropriate international sponsor. In the last analysis, while private scholarship will probably continue to provide valuable services in treaty research, solution to the problems of the contemporary treaty jungle can only be forthcoming from a more effective and dedicated cooperation of states and intergovernmental organizations.

Footnotes

(1) Prof. Seidl-Hohenveldern and Prof. Jayme, as quoted in a book review by Hilmar Krüger, 79 Zeitschrift für vergleichende Rechtswissenschaft 300 (1980).

(2) See "The Publication of Treaties", by Denis Peter Myers in his Manual of Collections of Treaties and of Collections Relating to Treaties, New York: Burt Franklin, 1966 [Reprint of the original London 1922 ed.] pp. 579-604.

(3) Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice, "The Development of International Law", 138 Recueil des Cours 211-260, at 231 (1973, I).

(4) Some of these state practices are described in the author's Treaty Sources in Legal and Political Research: Tools, Techniques and Problems - The Conventional an the New, Tucson, Arizona: The University of Arizona Press, 1971 [2nd printing in 1973] Pp. 63.

(5) See, for example, Peter H. Rohn, "Canada in the United Nations Treaty Series: A Global Perspective", 4 The Canadian Yearbook of International Law 102-130 (1966), as well as his "Turkish Treaties in Global Perspective", 6 Turkish Yearbook of International Law 119-160 (1965).

(6) "La publication des engagements internationaux de la France", 8 Annuaire Francais de Droit International 888-904 (1962).

(7) U.N. Doc. A/C.5/1566, 29 November 1973.

(8) U.N. Doc. A/32/214, 14 September 1977.

(9) U.N. Doc. A/33/258, 2 October 1978, p. 4.

(10) See U.N. Docs. A/34/455, 9 October 1979; A/C.5/34/40, 17 November 1979 with Corr. 1 and 2; A/35/7/Add.1, 16 June 1980, etc.

(11) According to Gen. Ass. Res. 35/436 of 15 December 1980, the problem has been included in the provisional agenda of the U.N. General Assembly for its thirty-sixth session.

(12) See, for example, Clive Parry's article "Where to Look for Your Treaties" in 8 International Journal of Law Libraries 8-18 (1980) and the references therein.

(13) Particularly difficult is the problem of obtaining up-to-date status information on multilateral treaties. See this reporter's comment "Status of Multilateral Treaties - Researcher's Mystery, Mess or Muddle?", 66 American Journal of International Law 365-376 (1972).

(14) Peter H. Rohn, "The United Nations Treaty Series Project", 12 International Studies Quarterly 174-195 (1968).

(15) See, for example, two articles dealing with the USA and the USSR: "Basic U.S. Sources for Current Research in International Law: An Elementary Vade-Mecum", by Adolf Sprudzs, 5 International Journal of Law Libraries 347-358 (1977), and "Primary Sources on the Soviet Practice of International Law: A Breviary", by George Ginsburgs, 6 International Journal of Law Libraries 1-14 (1978).

IFLA Council 1981

DIVISION: Special Libraries

SECTION: of Geographical and Map Libraries

18/GEO/1E

French Map Libraries and National and International Professional Organizations

by
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47th IFLA Council and Conference, Leipzig, 1981

GEOGRAPHY AND MAP LIBRARIES

French map-libraries and national and international professional organizations

by Monique PELLETIER
Conservateur en chef du Département des Cartes et Plans de la Bibliothèque nationale

The situation of map collections in France is not well known, and their place in French data systems is limited. However, some actions in professional training and two important exhibitions, devoted to early and modern maps, have for some years drawn attention on map collections. Unfortunately, in the same time, the Intergéo Laboratory of CNRS (Centre national de la recherche scientifique) was stopping the publication of the Bibliographie cartographique internationale, because its content, affected by data inflation, was becoming more and more difficult to control and harmonize.

In France, the administrative position of state and city institutions which keep map collections is not in favour of a general policy: the Bibliothèque nationale and university libraries depend from the University Ministry, whereas national and regional archives and city libraries belong to the Culture and Media Ministry. Moreover, the two great map producers : the Institut géographique national and the Service hydrographique de la Marine, are united one to the Environment and Conditions of Living Ministry and the other to the Defence Ministry.

The range of library or archives professional organizations did not seem suitable to form a wide group, which was made necessary by the weakness of actual structures. On the other hand, relations had to be established with map producers and bibliographical institutions. Consequently was created, in February 1980, within the Comité français de cartographie, a working group on map libraries and cartographic documentation. The first task of the group was to organize an inquiry on the nature and situation of cartographic materials collections in France, the results of which[1] have just been published by the CNRS Intergéo Laboratory. Selected information was sent to the IFLA Geography and Map Libraries Section for the 2nd edition of the international directory. The new working group has quarterly meetings where information on new realizations are exchanged : acquisitions, publication of catalogues, technical progress. But all the members agree that the principal task is to create a national network for early and modern materials; so we shall have a better knowledge of existing resources, and we shall harmonize our acquisition policies. To fulfil this project, the main map libraries, especially state institutions (Bibliothèque nationale, Archives nationales, Institut géographique national) must play a leading role.

The existence of national cataloguing rules and of an application manual is the condition for the creation of an efficient network. Experimental cataloguing rules on bibliographic description of cartographic materials has just been published by the Association française de normalisation, based on ISBD(CM). But the rules for the choice of geographical headings are connected to a more general standard on subject headings, which should be revised and enlarged. This work is in process. The rules recently adopted by the Subject Headings Service of the Processing Department of the Bibliothèque nationale, which uses the list of Laval University Library, are proposed to the Association française de normalisation working group on subject headings. This new orientation for subject headings is reflected in the Bibliographie de la France Supplement 4 devoted to cartographic materials.

Another tool should foster the efforts of the new group on map libraries. The Book Division of the Culture and Media Ministry willing to preserve and to improve the French heritage, is publishing a manual on conservation and processing of early collections, with special developments for non-book materials. The work will include a chapter on cartographic materials, on the basis of lectures given in professional training sessions. Its authors, who are keepers in the Bibliothèque nationale Map Department, from their professional experience, try to find some solutions, which are not necessarily adopted by the Bibliothèque nationale.

These tools are not sufficient. French map libraries have to give priority to the following studies: cataloguing computerization with multi-sheet map handling, and reprographics. The first one is especially linked to the Bibliographie de la France Supplement computerization, the main part (books) of which is already automated. but, for the solution of the difficult problem of the control of multi-sheet maps, the eventual map producers realizations have to be taken in consideration. Reprographics were in the programme of two LIBER meetings in 1978 and 1980. The second meeting dealt with more concrete problems than the first one and the papers given by map librarians and technicians will be soon published in the bulletin of this association. It is obvious that for all these technical matters which are not yet solved, a permanent international consultation is profitable.

The working group set by the Comité français de cartographie (CFC) should have a correspondent whithin the International Cartographic Association (ICA). But the permanent link settled between IFLA Geography and Map Section and ICA, persuaded CFC Council that the preferential partner for the group should be the IFLA Section, and I shall not fail to regularly report to CFC on the activities of IFLA Section. However, presently, there is a field, history of cartography, which is not yet covered by a committee or a specialized working group, and ICA sollicitations are difficult to satisfy. It could be tempting for CFC to refer systematically to the new working group, but if there are, among its members, good specialists of the history of cartography, who deal every

day with early materials, the programme of the group is heavy enough to leave aside a task which, moreover, must be shared with other specialists, who unfortunately are not many in France, in spite of the new developments of the history of geography.

The importance of the Working group on map libraries and cartographic documentation must not be exagerated. It works only because of its members excellent relations and their good will, but has no real official support. It is true that the new group activities have raised some interest among the CFC other members, who are sensible to map libraries problems, and that the map producers and researchers support is precious for map librarians, but to communicate with these members is not always easy. The staff of most of the map collections, archivists or librarians, is integrated to a working milieu of which cartographers are not always familiar. One must also say that this working milieu is not very open to specific problems of map libraries, which are sometimes tempted to cut themselves from the other collections and to become isolated, which is prejudicial to them. It is indeed important to maintain and even to renew the links between cartographic funds and book, manuscript and archives collections. This is the interest of map libraries users who need to replace cartographic materials in their context, especially when, for preservation reasons, they were separated from complementary documents. The same chain of reasoning will have to be followed for the users of other types of collections complemented by cartographic materials. Moreover, recent works on the bibliographic description of cartographic materials and the development of multi-media collections demonstrate that map libraries may and must be integrated in general data systems. However, if on one hand it is profitable to find a frame for the processing of all documents which may enter libraries and to insist upon common characteristics, on the other hand, these cartographic materials have their own specificity and it is essential to make this specificity recognized by national and international bodies, the action of ones reinforcing the action of the others.

1. Répertoire des cartothèques de France. Paris : Intergéo, 1981. 96p. (Extr. de : Intergéo bulletin, n°60(1980), n°61(1981).

2. Norme expérimentale Z 44 067 : documentation, catalogage des documents cartographiques, rédaction de la notice bibliographique. Paris : AFNOR, 1981. 43p.

3. LIBER Bulletin, n°15.

IFLA Council 1981

DIVISION: Special Libraries

SECTION: Social Science Libraries

15/SOC/2E

The Significance of the Section on Social Science Libraries of the Library Association of the GDR for the Co-operation of Social Science Libraries

by
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The Significance of the Section on Social Science Libraries of the Library Association of the GDR for the Co-operation of Social Science Libraries.

In addition to the large general research libraries (such as the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek, Deutsche Bücherei, university libraries etc.) there is a great variety of science and technology libraries, medical sciences libraries, agricultural libraries and social science libraries. Social science libraries have come into existence as

- departments of self-governing scientific institutions responsible for specialized fields of research, of specialized academies and scientific institutions of social organizations and museums
- institutions of para-professional schools (Fachschulen), colleges as well as the sections of universities

Social science libraries are responsible for collecting and informing on specialized literature required for implementing the tasks set for their representing institutions. In co-operation with the appropriate institutions of social science information they provide for bibliographical information required for research. Additional tasks facing social science libraries are based upon their responsibility for the care for and preservation and distribution of the progressive, humanistic and proletarian-revolutionary heritage.

Usually social science libraries are smaller institutions which have only some thousand volumes at their disposal and one to five staff members. With regard to their holdings mention must be made of the fact that these specialized professional literature is generally provided within the

GDR by these libraries only. A great number of the social science libraries is open for limited usage by the public only, i.e., their services are only available for the staff members of their own institutions.

The increasing volume of research undertaken in every field of sciences has been linked with continuously growing demands on social science libraries and their increased significance for the book provision for research, teaching and practice. On the one hand it will be necessary to exploit the existing potentials of different social science libraries in the interest of the overall social science research, on the other hand it will be more and more difficult for these particulra libraries to meet the growing demands without co-operating with one another and exploiting the own means only.

When having been founded the Library Association of the GDR therefore did not establish an organizational structure according to regional aspects only but also an organizational framework by setting up Sections which made an integration according to specialized subjects possible[1] in order to meet the demands of society.

Thus the Section on Social Science Libraries includes the members of the Library Association of the GDR serving as social science libraries the various social science disciplines. Moreover, a certain number of social science departments as well as subject specialists of large general research libraries co-operate with the Section.

The Section exerts influence on the co-operation of their member institutions representing one discipline as well as the co-operation of institutions representing different

disciplines. It is its intention to secure a continuous fruitful co-operation between social science libraries. The Section fulfils its obligation by means of general assemblies, professional meetings, continuing education courses, discussions with particular libraries as well as by the activities of their different members. Concerning special subjects represented by a great number of libraries and information centres Subsections were established in order to facilitate co-operation in the respective discipline. There are Sub-sections on Pedagogy, Literature, Languages, Art, State and Law, Economics, Historical Sciences. As a rule the chairmen of the Sub-sections are representatives of the most efficient social science library of the adequate subject Thus, e.g., the Chief Librarian of the Pädagogische Zentralbibliothek Berlin (Pedagogical Central Library) is at the same time Chairman of the Sub-section on Pedagogy, and the Chief Librarian of the library of the Hochschule für Ökonomie "Bruno Leuschner" in Berlin-Karlshorst (College of Economics) is the Chairman of the Sub-section on Economics. The administrative body of the Section on Social Science Libraries is composed of eleven members including the chairmen of the Sub-sections and representatives of some other main social science libraries (e.g. the library of the Institut für Marxismus-Leninismus beim ZK der SED (Institute for Marxism-Leninism of the Central Committee of the United Socialist Party of Germany). Apart from Sub-sections the Section set up regional working groups of social science libraries in districts where it seemed suitable. Above all they pay attention to the exchange of experience. In general a representative of the most efficient social science library of the district is the head of the working as well. For

example, the Chief Librarian of the Comenius Library in Leipzig, a branch of the Pädagogische Zentralbibliothek Berlin, is at the same time the head of the working group of the district Leipzig.

The activities of the Section, their Sub-sections and regional working groups are directed to a very high degree at the exchange of experience between the staffs of libraries of the same kind or similar libraries and information centres. The organization of the exchange of experience is regarded to be especially significant since

1. it is a kind of continuing education involving a great number of people concerned and influencing immediately day-to-day-work,
2. it creates opportunities for the staffs of different social science libraries to meet one another thus influencing the development and consolidation of true co-operation,
3. it facilitates fast application of proved methods, means etc. thus increasing the efficiency of one's own library work.

In recent years the exchange of experience organized by the Section on different levels and referring to different topics covered a lot of important problems, such as "Problems of subject cataloguing at social science libraries", "Problems of library reconstruction and design of new libraries", "Problems of periodicals' processing", "Problems of socialist rationalization at social science libraries", "Problems of the co-operation between social science libraries and the institutions of social science information and documentation". These few examples indicate the great

variety of the exchange of experience stimulated and organized by the Section. It goes without saying that especially staff members of smaller social science libraries and information centres, who are not able to initiate professional discussions because of a shortage or lack of partners, show great interest in organized exchange of experience and regard it as an important opportunity of continuing education.

Altogether training and continuing education of the staffs of social science libraries and information centres are one of the Section's main concern. At the meetings of the Section and the Sub-sections conclusions were drawn from documents and papers such as the "Central research programme of marxist-leninist social sciences" or from essential events such as the VIII Pedagogical Congress with a view to the activities of social science libraries thus contributing to handling and solving basic problems within social science librarianship by joint and close co-operation. In similar way the Section contributed to both the administration of basic documents of the Library Association and the interpretation of legislations, e.g. the "Regulations on International Exchange of Publications ...", etc. The Section and the Sub-sections are continuously striving to inform the staff members of social science libraries and information centres on significant research outputs of different fieldsof social sciences thus contributing to a better bibliographical information, reader advice and book publicity. In this connection lectures were given on "Current problems of discussions on the bourgeois theory of the State and law" as well as on "Research outputs on the history of the GDR", and seminars and lectures were organized dealing

with problems of the proletarian-revolutionary and progressive-humanistic heritage of the German people. Moreover, continuing training courses were conducted concerning among others alphabetic cataloguing rules having been applied obligatory to GDR libraries since 1963.

A further important duty of the Section on Social Science Libraries, their Sub-sections and regional working groups has always been the promotion of a fruitful co-operation between social science libraries and information centres. With the today's ever-increasing specialization within different scientific disciplines on the one hand and the co-operation being more and more necessary for the different disciplines on the other hand a fruitful co-operation of the different social science libraries and information centres has to be paid great attention to. Therefore the Section refers to advantages and possibilities of co-operation and informs on experiences. Above all it organizes meetings for the staffs of particular social science libraries and information centres, at which they may contact one another, and the exchange of experience thus creating prerequisites for mutual co-operation in the different fields up to the establishment of a special network.

For several years serious efforts have been made by the Section on Social Science Libraries to clearly define the activities of the different libraries, especially with regard to stock building since the precise definition and limitation of the tasks and acquisitions of the different libraries have been prerequisites required for almost all the co-operation agreements with other institutions. At the same time the acquisitions of the different libraries and the

acquisition of foreign literature have been increasingly co-ordinated. In general the agreements on the coordination of acquisitions are combined with settlements on possibilities for faster and easier access to the holdings of the institutions involved. There are also agreements on the further keeping and recording of little-used newspapers which have to be kept as basic material for future social science research, on the production and exchange of microfilms and microfiches of newspapers and journals, etc. These measures and agreements enable the social science libraries of the GDR to make better use of the comprehensive means made available by the Government and to meet efficiently the demands of research, teaching and practice.

The Section also contributes essentially to the co-operation of social science libraries in exerting influence on library planning and management by both submitting proposals and recommendations to the competent government authorities and advising them on decisions on basic questions of library work. According to the principles of socialist democracy the Section thoroughly examined the drafts of a number of legal provisions, such as the draft on "Regulations on international library lending", the draft on "Basic regulations on central special libraries" and submitted some proposals with a view to modifying these drafts taken partly into consideration by the legislator. Members of the Section represent social science libraries within the Advisory Council of Librarianship at the Ministry of Culture as well as within various Scientific Councils of social science disciplines.

The above-mentioned examples of the wide range of the Section's activities illustrate the great share the Section

on Social Science Libraries of the Library Association of the GDR has in the development and extension of the co-operation between the social science libraries of the GDR. Of course the Section will continue its successful activities in the future thus giving a decisive contribution to both the consolidation of socialist librarianship and the promotion of social science research, teaching and practice.

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DIVISION: Special Libraries

SECTION: Science and Technology Libraries

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The Significance of the Section "Technical Libraries" of the Library Association of the GDR for the Cooperation of Scientific Technical Libraries

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The duty of the administrative bodies of the Section had then been to create adequate conditions for vital activities of the Association. If therefore the significance of the Section concerning the collaboration of scientific-technical libraries is asked for, the following partial questions will have to be answered:

- "What can scientific-technical libraries be connected by?"
- "What can be done in order to develop communication between scientific-technical libraries?"
- "What are the results of this collaboration?"
- "What projects are there for scientific-technical libraries in the future?"

Everything about theses problems is at the same time a answer to the question of this lecture, if the Section is able to take the responsibility for the collaboration of the type of libraries.

What can scientific-technical libraries be connected by?

Scientific-technical libraries have the following characteristic features in common:

1. the age of libraries: scientific-technical libraries have been relatively new structures within the development of libraries; their foundation was closely connected with the development of productive forces under the capitalism of the 19th century and an tremendous increase and differentiation of information sources.

2. the size of libraries: the great majority of scientific-technical libraries has only some thousand volumes at its disposal and frequently only one or two staff members, thus influencing among others the division of labour and the informationflow among the staff members.

At the very beginning of my lecture I want to mention two terms of reference for the Section in order to enable a clear assignment to the terminology of library science:

1. "A technical library is a collection of literary material selected on the basis of special aspects relating to technical subjects and practice, made accessible to a large extent and systematically arranged; its service is aimed at informing specialists and its use by them." [1]

2. "The Library Association of the German Democratic Republic ... as a social organisation includes libraries and other institutions of librarianship and the information system. [2]
   - "Sections will be set up on decisions taken by the Presidium. Their activities are based upon decisions of the central bodies of the Library Association. Members of related fields and research libraries with relevant holdings of the subject concerned belong to the sections. The sections closely co-operate with central institutions of librarianship and the information system." [3]

The scientific-technical libraries of the GDR represent such a type of library of related special fields. Consequently, with the Library Association being founded in 1964 the great majority of these libraries were united by the Section on "Technical Libraries". Thus, of course, only a legal basis had been created for

- the promotion of common interests and activities
- an optimum exploitation of literature
- the provision of advanced experiences
- the improvement of further qualification
- a close coordination and collaboration

fundamental principles reflected by the documents of the Library Association [4], requests made on library practice [5].

3. the legal position of libraries: a great number of scientific-technical libraries is open for limited use by the public only, i. e., their services are only available for staff members of their own institutions.

4. the relations to scientific disciplines: with regard to scientific-technical libraries specific relations to technical and scientific disciplines have developed being the basis of the entire library work and being closely connected with the national economy.

5. sources of information and library holdings: scientific-technical libraries provide for the acquisition, registering, preservation and provision of specific sources of information, playing an only minor part at other libraries, such as sources for the fundamentals of mathematics and natural sciences (mathematical and statistical tables), for geosciences (atlases, maps, globes) and for technical disciplines (patent right literature, standards, firms' documents, research and development reports, project papers and magnetic tapes); this characteristic feature influences their holdings and information material as well as their user groups [5] and the user behaviour up to their functions in the field of education.

6. training and qualification with respect to the libraries and the professional ethics of their staffs: the abovementioned scientific-technical libraries also develop and influence specific demands on the qualification of their staffs and show specific professional ethics of their own.[6]

7. the relationship to information/documentation: the development of scientific-technical information and documentation is closely connected with the activities of scientific-technical libraries; nowadays the links between the two institutions are characterized by collaboration and mutual assistance.[7]

8. the relations to culture: because of their age and size as well as their collections of specialized literature and their use by certain user groups scientific-technical libraries also show an independent relationship to culture particularly to the cultural heritage [8], and they are constantly striving to fulfil their tasks in the fields of culture and education.

These common aims and interests, which are typical of scientific-technical libraries compared with other types of libraries, are an essential basis for the Section's work.

What can be done in order to develop communication between scientific-technical libraries?

The outcome of Soviet studies on scientific communication indicate[9] that relations of staff members among one another are of considerable importance. As can be seen from the common aims and interest of scientific-technical libraries one of the first duties of the Section intended to establish adequate conditions for meetings, collaboration and exchange of experience, realized by professional meetings dealing with selected themes and by setting up regional working groups. Professional meetingscover important problems of scientific-technical libraries, thus promoting the exchange of experience. From 1964 to 1979 the following topics were dealt with: the significance of operating theory, storage and recall of scientific information, collaboration of scientific-technical libraries, information flow and information retrieval at conferences, the application of data processing, the tasks of scientific-technical libraries from 1976 to 1980 as well as the collaboration of technical libraries of the CMEA member countries. These meetings considerably contributed to a fruitful collaboration of the staffs of scientific-technical libraries.

In order to foster these activities more continuously regional working groups were established in the districts of the GDR according to its territorial structure and corresponding to the district working groups of the Association. Within these working groups scientific-technical libraries were able to group together on the basis of their capacities. Thus, all methods of library work could directly have been devoted to the service of the tasks of this type of library. Since 1975 there have been regularly organized

1. Qualification seminars (e.g. concerning the rules for alphabetic cataloguing obligatory since 1974, data processing at libraries and subject cataloguing)

2. Exchange of experience (e.g. concerning innovators' movement, the application of library law and library publicity)

3. Visits at libraries

4. Meetings with partners of other institutions (e.g. postal newspaper service, book trade, Kulturbund/Cultural Association, Kammer der Technik/Chamber of Technics) and of other districts

5. Professional meetings (e.g. concerning the cultural heritage, library work at industrial complexes and the development of a professional network within the librarianship).

These forms of collaboration have contributed to increase the level of scientific-technical libraries.

What are the results of collaboration?

1. The most significant result has been a close link of scientific-technical libraries with information/documentation [11]

This type of library fully evolves a common approach to handling all common projects:

1. to determine, record and meet the information need
2. to collect, inform on and provide for the contents of information by applying uniform standards
3. to include up-to-date methods of planning and management in the library and information service
4. to sign and execute cooperation agreements in order to avoid duplication of effort
5. to include socialist publicity work and educational functions of libraries and institutions of the information system in the library and information service.

It goes without saying that political-ideological, cultural-educational and specialized tasks are based upon and will be implemented by the firm intention to solve current and future problems jointly.

2. Professional meetings and meetings of the regional working groups have given various advice and information on the day-to-day work

sharpening the participants' eyes for future projects at the same time, thus providing for experience that particularly has assisted smaller libraries and including political-ideological problems, especially those of socialist emulation [12].

3. The improvement of the staff's inner readiness to professional life
has run like a red tread through the activities of the Section: in theory and practice a great number of the members of the Section have examined the problem of professional ethics critically. Attention has continuously to be focused to this problem at libraries and information offices, since the efficiency of library work largely depends on the attitude of the staff. Specifics of scientific-technical libraries have greatly to be taken into consideration.

4. It has been necessary to develop certain categories of scientific-technical libraries. The leading body of the Section has turned to libraries of technical colleges and schools [13] undervalued and underestimated in some respect. This important library potentials could be made available and appropriately instructed both in regional working groups and in cooperation groups of the special ministries concerned, with exchange of experience, training and qualification as well as stock coordination being of great significance.

5. The innovators' movement has served as an essential instrument for rationalizing library work. This initiative referring to two aspects of librarianship - support of innovators within the production process and research and teaching as well as innovators' activities at libraries and information offices - has been considered by numerous meetings, exchanges of experience and articles in technical journals. With regard to this important problem the Section has set new standards and demonstrated its intention to face and solve the problems arising in a socialist society.

6. Collaboration has always been a very essential aspect in order to intensify library and information services to a high degree. In many respects we have succeeded in co-operating with other cultural institutions; at first mention must be made of information/documentation with its widely extensive network, then of the Kammer der Technik/Chamber of Technics, the local book trade, the postal newspaper service and the Kulturbund/Cultural Association.

7. The Section has always taken an active part in socially significant events, such as the "Week of the BOOK", "The Days of the Soviet Book" and the "Workers' Festival" by using specific means of the institutions belonging to it.

What projects are there for scientific-technical libraries in the future?

The answers to the above-mentioned questions demonstrate the great role played by the Section with regard to the collaboration of libraries subordinated to different institutions and authorities. They also prove the libraries' capabilities to solve current problems. In the next years scientific-technical libraries will aim at securing a continuous supply of information sources and information material for the staff of their representing institutions in cooperation with the offices of information and documentation and on the basis of division of labour. At the same time it is their intention to propagate literature within the corresponding technical libraries' network and territories. These projects have to be included and specified in the annual plans. Both the Plenary Sessions of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany from 1978 to 1980 and the 10th Party Congress of the Socialist Unity Party raised relevant political-ideological questions as well as questions with regard to the contents of the 1980ies of our century and showed ways to their

solution. The papers of the Sc sions and the resolutions passed by the 10th Party Congress have been the most important fundamentals of the work plans of the Section completed by the long-term programmes and the two-year-programmes of the Presidium of the Association as well as the results of the 5th Meeting of the Association in 1980. The extensive work results presented by the science of sciences in the meantime should also be regarded as of great significance, especially as to the questions of the interrelationship research - scientific information.
It will be necessary

1. to consolidate the library capacity of the territory by a close collaboration of the district groups of the Association and by establishing cooperation associations after the examples of the towns Karl-Marx-Stadt, Freiberg and Weimar

2. to take an active part in setting up technical library networks concerning natural sciences and technology,

3. to co-operate in the best possible way with the information system science and technology as well as to consult information systems of neighbouring regions,

4. to concentrate international procedures on the advances of the technical librarianship taking friendly libraries and information offices of the CMEA countries into particular consideration,

5. to participate in the discussions on interrelated topics of publishing houses corresponding to the representing institutions; to sign contracts with the local book trade in order to guarantee a continuous supply of information sources and joint activities in the field of literary publicity; to sign agreements with the Kulturbund/Cultural Association in order to make use of joint cultural-political activities,

6. to facilitate systematically the collaboration of the Association and the Kammer der Technik/Chamber of Technics on the basis of an agreement of the two organizations after the examples of the districts of Gera, Karl-Marx-Stadt, Magdeburg and Leipzig,

7. to support the preparation of basic decisions on the library work of managements in industry and to organize a professional meeting dealing with the topic "Library and Information Service at Industrial Complexes",

8. to promote the activities on patent right literature, especially the establishment of polytechnical patent libraries and patent right offices,

9. to foster actively public relations connected with the support of the activities of the Association within the mass media,

10. to improve the efficiency of the scientific-technical libraries with regard to increase the defence readiness of the population considering the recommendations of the Association in 1977,

11. to work out in details demands on the staff members of scientific-technical libraries,

12. to take an active part in handling basic problems of making the cultural heritage accessible and of its maintaining, preserving and publicizing,

13. to work out articles on the history of the scientific-technical libraries of the GDR.

All these projects make clear that the Section is concentrating on essential tasks and includes current political-ideological, economic, cultural and scientific events in its activities.

By concentrating on some few findings and projects the significance of a Section for the collaboration of libraries of one type has been examined. This kind of rendering an account of a period of fiteen years of work demonstrates the significance of establishing specialized sections within national associations which will be homes for libraries being able to make a better use of their projects.

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DIVISION: Special Libraries

SECTION: Science and Technology Libraries

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Scientific and Technology Libraries – The United Kingdom Infrastructure

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SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL LIBRARIES - THE UNITED KINGDOM INFRASTRUCTURE

It is not possible to give even such a brief paper as this on this topic, without looking just a little at history not only of libraries, but also of science and technology. After all, scientific and technical information existed several millenia ago - the names of Galiles and Archimedes hardly conjure up images of literary critics for example, nor indeed is there any doubt that scientific books were on the shelves in the earliest recorded libraries. What is important however, is that although there were no identifiable formal associations or institutions until relatively recent times, other than very localised ones, there were undoubtedly the beginnings of the 'invisible college' - that essential and vital network of specialists who communicate directly with one another with regard to their ideas and problems. I remember indeed relatively recently when I was at the California Institute of Technology, somebody saying - 'anything written down is really out of date' - perhaps a rather insular way of thinking but nevertheless it has more than a grain of truth in it.

The development and increasing influence of the Royal Society (i.e. the National Academy of Science) from the seventeenth century was of course central to the development of the nation's invisible college and they played no small part, particularly in the development of the scientific periodical.

Until relatively recent times although libraries contained a fair proportion of philosophical treatises, they were essentially concerned with the arts and humanities.

The founding of the Library Association in 1877 was very much the concern of the heads of the scholarly libraries of the time - from such august and traditional bodies as the British Museum, Oxford and Cambridge Universities, the London Library and that club of all clubs, for discerning gentlemen, the Athenaeum. The growth of membership to some 800 in the first fifty years and to some 24,000 by the end of the next fifty was a remarkable achievement.

As Godfrey Thompson (THOMPSON, G, 1976) has said "Does it, in the words of its Royal Charter (1898), "unite all persons engaged or interested in library work"? Certainly not; several attempts have been made to achieve that aim but so far without success'.

In the earlier part of this century the Library Association became increasingly dominated by public librarians due essentially to the extremely rapid growth in that area as a result of the Public Library Act of 1892. Not only did this deter learned and university librarians, but also that growing band of special librarians particularly active in scientific and technological fields, from membership or at the very least from active participation. This particular time also saw the growth of the research associations and other industrial information bureaux and some early attempts to coordinate some activities in this area were included in the activities of the Conjoint Board of Scientific Societies between 1916 and 1923 which had been funded by the Royal Society, one of the major visible results being the production of the World list of scientific periodicals.

It was in 1924 however that a small dedicated group consisting of J. G. Pearce, the Director of the British Cast Iron Research Association, A. F. Ridley, the Librarian of the British Non-Ferrous Metals Research Association and R. S. Hutton, Director of the same organisation, had the idea of organising a weekend conference for people concerned with special libraries and with the collection and utilisation of information (HUTTON, R S, 1945). The term 'special' libraries has never, to me at least, been satisfactorily defined and certainly in those early days it was more defined in the negative sense - that is to say it was not public, not national, not university, etc. - and was more likely to be concerned with industry or possibly government department and also more likely to be in the scientific and technological field.

Those who had initiated this conference in 1924 emphasised that they had no intention of proposing the formation of a new society and it was agreed that the possibilities of co-operation with the Library Association should be explored. Nevertheless there is little doubt that primarily, as a result of dissatisfaction with the Library Association as it was then, a new association was formed known as the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux, the abbreviation for which, Aslib, is now fully accepted even to the extent of entries in the Oxford English Dictionary or that even more prestigious publication, the Readers Digest Great Encyclopaedic Dictionary. 'Its purpose was (and is) to provide a framework within which librarians and others beginning to call themselves information officers and working in highly specialised fields could co-operate and support each other ...' (WILSON, L, 1976).

Whilst there is a facility for individual membership of Aslib, it is essentially an association of institutional members. Membership grew steadily from 1950 until the late sixties with industrial organisations forming the largest single category. The concentration of activity in scientific and technological fields was also noted and supported by Government in the form of grants from the then Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. In more recent years such grant aid has been taken over by the British Library perhaps illustrating the wider range of activity in Aslib than just science and technology. Indeed in their 'Articles of Association' and other allied statements of interests, care is taken not to mention specific subject fields or even broader terms such as science or technology. The objects for which the Association is established include such phrases as 'To provide, promote, support and encourage documentation and the management and exploitation of information' and 'To support the principle of unrestricted interchange of all non-confidential knowledge and information, to promote knowledge and information staffs and to lay down standards of education, training and experience in bibliographic subjects'.

Little different some, or indeed many, would say from the activities of the Library Association. Discussions on co-operation with the two bodies and at some times even a 'union' have continued from those days in the 1920's until the present time, without any very noticeable effect except perhaps to speak on occasions with one voice particularly when attacking a third party and even more particularly when it's the government.

There are at the moment innumerable discussions going on regarding the "Future of Aslib' but if they are no more profound than the thoughts expressed in a recent document where it was recommended that the role of Aslib be regarded as (a) an organisation to promote the interests of the members and (b) a focus for information and documentation management generally, then there is little hope!

- the first of these would hardly be more introvert and the second hardly more wide-ranging.

Explicit in the Memorandum and Articles of Association of Aslib was that they were empowered among other things to hold examinations and award qualifications. This didn't happen however, and after a motion for discussion of this at the Aslib annual conference in 1957 was defeated, a number of people formed a small action group with the intention of setting up a new organisation to meet these needs. This whole process was of course reminiscent of the setting up of Aslib itself some thirty-three years earlier. Thus the 'Institute of Information Scientists' was established. In the same manner as Aslib was said in the 1930's to be 'an association mainly of information users', so the Institute of Information Scientists said that 'information science is primarily concerned with the organisation of information and not of the sources of information; information scientists use libraries (and other sources of information) but do not organise them!

A conflict for both purists and philosophers if ever there was one! The Memorandum of Association of the Institute does in fact emphasise science and technology aspects and indeed, in its early days the Institute seemed to think that 'information work' could only be carried out in these fields. What one did in law and economics for example, seemed to be slid under the table. The present Memorandum includes the following:

> 'The Objects for which the Institute is established are the promotion and maintenance of high standards in Information Work and the advancement of the collection, collation, evaluation and organised dissemination of information, and for this purpose especially:
>
> (i) To enable scientists, technologists and others engaged in Information Work as specified above to meet and correspond.'

- presumably the phrase 'and others' is included to provide a sop to such critics of the narrow view as inevitably appear from time to time.

The Institute alongside the Society of Archivists and SCONUL joined the Library Association and Aslib in its discussions on a Joint Consultative Committee, but as with earlier meetings of the two latter bodies, little if anything of practical value has emerged.

- Is it so different to the discussions between IFLA and FID? There was at least a tripartite national conference on the 'Nationwide provision and use of information' sponsored by the Library Association, Aslib and the Institute of Information Scientists in Sheffield last year. There have also been various joint submissions by two or sometimes all of these three bodies particularly for example, when evidence was sought by the House of Commons Select Committee on Education Science and Arts on the problems of information storage and retrieval in the British Library service.

The organisations so far described are essentially both professional and private in function and activity and certainly not responsible to government as such. Apart from rather indirect government involvement in the public library scene and of course its own departmental libraries and services, the first majority activity resulted from the creation of an Office for Scientific and Technical Information in 1965 within the

Department of Education and Science (GRAY, 1979). This body resembled in many ways the Bureau National de l'Information Scientifique et Technique in France, the Institut fur Dokumentationswesen in Germany and the information division of the US National Science Foundation. In 1974 OSTI became the Research and Development Department of the British Library and increased its area of subject coverage even more than its original science and technology limitations which had in any case already partly happened. It had already become a national focus for information within government, but it was not until it was transferred to the British Library in 1974 that a formal committee was set up by the Department of Education and Science to link the various government departments and agencies concerned with 'information' in one way or another. It was called the Interdepartmental Co-ordinating Committee for Scientific and Technical Information (ICCSTI) and its main function other than interdepartmental, is to coordinate UK participation in the scientific and technical information activities of the European Economic Community.

In recent years the British Library Research and Development Department has supported studies within the learned societies and particularly the Royal Society with regard to their part in a national information policy, thus providing an invaluable means of interaction between the scientific community and the government. On the broader front the Library Advisory Council published a report in 1979 on the 'Future development of libraries - the organisational and policy framework' where amongst its recommendations it was suggested that the main responsibility for libraries (as at present exercised by the Arts and Libraries Branch) and for scientific and technical information should be combined within a single branch of the Department; or in other ways ensure the maximum coordination between these interests. The government in its wisdom have not as yet moved.

Thus the conflict between the libraries and the so called information industry continues - as Godfrey Thompson (THOMPSON, G, 1976) put it when talking about Aslib, the Institute of Information Scientists and the Library Association - 'The reason lies in the varied nature of the organisations and in the imperfectibility of human nature. Pride and perhaps vanity seem to have been more important a factor than the serious assessment of advantages and disadvantages'.

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Section: Science and Technology Libraries

87/SCIE/3E

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY LIBRARIES - THE SITUATION IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

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If one has the task of speaking about the situation of science and technology libraries in the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) and must confine himself precisely to the restrictions imposed by the general topic of this conference - National Institutions and Professional Associations - then he would not have much to report on. Although the Federal Republic of Germany certainly has a considerable number of library associations and institutions of the most varied stamp and diversity of interests the science and technology libraries are not organized as a well-defined group.

However in their character as special libraries (and a majority of the libraries in question can undoubtedly be assigned to this field) they are appropriately represented by the "Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Spezialbibliotheken (ASpB)" - Special Libraries Working Group. The ASpB, founded in 1946 as the "Arbeitsgemeinschaft der technisch-wissenschaftlichen Bibliotheken" - Science and Technology Libraries Working Group - , was originally an amalgamation of science and technology libraries brought into being by the desperate situation of the postwar period. Nevertheless, it rapidly developed into the representation of the special libraries in general due to the membership of libraries with the most varied subjects. The ASpB is today one of the large German library associations with members from all subject areas and it principally concentrates its activities on problems of general interest to special libraries. Science and technology libraries no longer have a distinctive priority in their programme and they do not in any way form an organized subgroup.

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But not all libraries of significance in the science and technology sector are special libraries - regardless of which definition one chooses as a basis. Significant specialized collections can be found for example in the field of the scientific universal libraries which for their part are organized into a federation[1]. Therefore membership of one or another of the library associations does not say a great deal about the libraries which are of importance in the science and technology sector: They are distributed among organizations of quite different character. And since the concepts of special and universal libraries have been mentioned above I ought then to add that we cannot get very far with these or with other classical concepts of traditional librarianship, if merely due to the fact that according to such a classification scheme a large proportion of the libraries which interest us would have to be catalogued as a halfway group. Traditional identifying features are becoming blurred on both sides. Thus for example the collecting of very specialized and also predominantly grey literature, particularly intensive subject cataloguing, convenient service for the user and non-traditional organization forms are by no means confined to special libraries any longer, and the character of the special library, e.g. as far as collection building is concerned, has considerably lost its clarity in many libraries in this age of staff shortages and tight budgets. On the one hand in many places marginal areas of the respective collection subject have also had to be taken into consideration at least in the basic literature, on the other hand complete coverage has become problematic even in central areas due to financial reasons. If I consider my own library, one of the larger science and technology special libraries in the Federal Republic, then I sometimes have the impression that we are becoming a scientific universal library with the exclusion of the humanities: from a wide spectrum we choose if possible the most necessary, although still adhering to clear emphases. I must ask you not to misinterpret this sort of characterization as bitterness. The many special libraries are today not able to attain complete autarky, neither are universal libraries in a position to do anything like fulfill their original collection ideal. The solution is to be found, and that is not only

true of the field of science and technology libraries, in a compromise, in mutual aid, in the division of tasks, in a word in cooperation. From this point of view, and really only from this aspect, can science and technology librarianship in the Federal Republic be appropriately structured.

Basically the following libraries and groups of libraries contain systematically built-up and developed collections of science and technology literature:

- special libraries attached to institutions
  - in the industrial or rather private sector
  - in the public sector
- libraries of technical universities, universities, polytechnics, technical colleges etc.
- institute, faculty and subject libraries in the university sector
- scientific universal libraries with collection emphases that are continuously promoted
- the Technische Informationsbibliothek (Technical Information Library) in Hanover (TIB) with the function of a Central Technical Library.

If we exclude the latter library, the TIB in Hanover, which I will return to in a moment, then the primary task of all the libraries mentioned is naturally the satisfying of the demand for literature in their own service area with respect to the subject and research orientations represented and with respect to the regional catchment area. In order to do justice to this task they are obliged, with a few exceptions, to take part in cooperative activities as mentioned above; the most obvious and best-known measure for mutual aid is interlibrary loans. Conscious of the fact that they cannot achieve complete autarky a large number of libraries in the industrial and private sector have joined the loan scheme of the libraries supported by public funds. This is especially interesting for the supply of science and technology literature, since highly specialized collections which are often difficult to procure have thus been made accessible to the public.

However, the willingness of a variety of libraries with quite heterogeneous orientations to make their collections mutually accessible could not be the basis of a reliable comprehensive supply of literature especially in the science and technology sector of a highly developed industrial society. The consideration that in principle all literature necessary for scientific work must be reliably available at least in one place led to a cooperation model which can be traced back to the difficult period of the years after the Second World War, which has since then been systematically enlarged and extended and which is particularly characteristic of librarianship in the Federal Republic: the system of supraregional literature supply. The basic idea of this system is the creation of a reservoir of literature covering all scientific areas by the construction of supraregional libraries with particular collection emphases.

The Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG) - German Research Association - a supraregional autonomous association for German science, has been and remains the moving force of this programme[2], since the promotion of scientific librarianship is part of its task of promoting science. Initial emphasis was placed on the construction and development of the so-called special collection libraries. Scientific universal libraries, which in many cases already had good collections at their disposal in their future special fields of interest, were able by continuous financial assistance to systematically construct and develop the literature of a closely defined subject area - e.g. Pure Mathematics, Space Research, Geophysics. In doing so the assistance of the DFG was particularly concentrated on the acquisition of foreign literature. The collections compiled in this way are indeed also at the disposal of local users, however they are primarily intended to supply supra-regional demand. By the realization of this plan for collections with special fields of interest a network of special collection libraries embracing all scientific disciplines was created.

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These emphases constructed in the scientific universal libraries were later joined by a number of special libraries which in individual subject areas brought particularly valuable collections into the system of supraregional literature supply.

In the late nineteen-fifties a second supplementary concept was added to the programme of special collections, and today they share the supraregional provision of literature: the programme being supplemented by Central Technical Libraries especially in the field of the applied sciences. Thus in the course of the years Central Specialized Libraries came into being for Technology, including the applied Natural Sciences, the Economic Sciences, Agriculture and Medicine.

In the science and technology sector the following structure of literature supply thus resulted:

1. The collecting of literature in all the above-mentioned types of library orientated towards the literature needs of their own service area and towards the subject and research facilities represented there.
2. The construction of emphases in particular collection areas in scientific universal libraries within the system of supraregional literature supply. As an example one can mention here the Niedersächsische Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Göttingen - Lower Saxon State and University Library in Göttingen. It collects literature in the following main fields: General Natural Sciences; Pure Mathematics; Astronomy, Astrophysics, Space Research; Geophysics; Geology, Mineralogy, Soil Science. The decision to allocate these particular collection emphases to this particular library was made largely on the basis of the traditionally excellent collections of the library before the programme of special collection areas was initiated.
3. Utilization of collection emphases in special libraries within the supraregional literature supply. As an example one could mention for instance the library of the Zentralamt des Deutschen Wetterdienstes - Central Office of the German Meteorological Service - . Its collections in the field of "Meteorology" supplement the collections in the neighbouring disciplines in Göttingen.

4. Concentration of certain subject areas in the Central Technical Library of this scientific field, the TIB in Hanover. It functions as the central lending library for the fields of Chemistry (with the exception of Pharmacy), Theoretical Physics, Applied Technology of Physics, Applied Mathematics, Geodesy and Surveying, Systems, Cybernetics, Futurology and the Engineering Sciences. In the acquisition programme particular attention is paid to literature which is highly specialized, to grey and unconventional literature, as well as above all to foreign publications. It does not have any immediate local function nor is it affiliated to any institution, but rather it is completely at the disposal of Interlibrary Loans.

A concluding glance at the distribution of the field of Physics[3] will suffice to illustrate the cooperation between libraries of various sizes and types:

16 Physics	
16,11 Theoretical Physics	TIB Hanover
16,12 Astronomy. Astrophysics. Space Research	Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Göttingen (SuUB)
16,13 Geophysics	SuUB Göttingen
16,14 Meteorology	B.d. Zentralamtes d. Dt. Wetterdienstes Offenbach
16,15 Oceanic Physics	B. d. Dt. Hydrogr. Inst. Hamburg - Library of the German Hydrographic Institute Hamburg
16,2 Applied and Technical Physics	TIB Hanover

What I have been able to say here about this cooperation model, which at the same time reflects the basic structure of librarianship in the science and technology sector, is at best a very rough survey. In addition to a multiplicity of interesting details, which could perhaps be transferred to the situation in other countries, there is a series of material and organizational difficulties. At any rate we have the assurance that in the field of science and technology libraries, as in other areas, a comprehensive supply of the literature required by research workers can be achieved by cooperation.

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NOTES

1 Section 4 - Scientific Universal Libraries - in the German Library Association.

2 For more detailed information see: Oberregionale Literaturversorgung von Wissenschaft und Forschung in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. Denkschrift. Bibliotheksausschuß der Deutschen Forschungsgemeinschaft. Harald Boldt Verlag, Boppard 1975.

3 The figures on the left-hand margin refer to the numbering of the DFG in their review of the fields of interest in the libraries of the Federal Republic of Germany. This represents a practical and not a theoretical scheme, orientated towards the actual collection emphases.

IFLA Council 1981

DIVISION: Special Libraries

SECTION: Section of Geography and Map Libraries

94/GEO/2E

On the Access to Cartographic Collections in GDR Libraries

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On the Access to Cartographic Collections in DDR Libraries

1. Introduction

Information on map holdings is one stage of map library work necessarily following stock building. It includes a system informing on map holdings according to formal and subject principles aiming at the social use of the holdings. Information on map collections is therefore closely connected with supply of holdings since it offers the user the basis for ordering a map and the map librarian for reference work.

In the following some methods of information on map collections applied by map librarians of the DDR will be briefly outlined. In this connection above all examples of information methods of larger map collections of universal libraries will be referred to, e.g. of the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek (German State Library) in Berlin exceeding by far other collections throughout the DDR with about 600,000 maps and 30,000 atlases. However, 250,000 maps and 20,000 atlases of the holdings, which had been evacuated during the Second World War, are still kept back by the Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz (State Library Preussischer Kulturbesitz) in Berlin (West). Additional examples of methods refer to the Sächsische Landesbibliothek (Saxonian Library) in Dresden with about 55,000 maps and the Deutsche Bücherei (German Library) in Leipzig with 90,000 maps.

To complete things mention must be made of significant

collections of the map publishing house VEB Hermann Haack in Gotha with approximately 190,000 maps and 2,500 atlases and the Staatsarchiv (State Archives) in Dresden with 186,000 maps. The Sections Geography of the Universities of Greifswald and Berlin as well as the State Archives in Schwerin and Magdeburg have 50,000 to 100,000 maps available.

2. Older methods of information

2.1 Classification of holdings

The arrangement according to regional aspects or subjects is one of the first steps of information on map collections. If there is a strict classification there will already be the possibility for a certain usability of the collection. Some institutions whose holdings are open for limited usage by the public only are satisfied with this method of information. But this classification is not adequate concerning larger collections or well-patronized holdings.

2.2 Older forms of subject cataloguing

While in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries atlases were dealt with at most of the libraries similar to books cataloguing of maps was launched much later. Not until the end of the eighteenth century the map collection of the Kurfürstliche Bibliothek (Electoral Library) in Dresden was catalogued under the supervision of Johann Christoph Adelung, and one volume included all the maps. The Berlin map collection was catalogued for the first time by J.M.F. Schmidt, a former teacher of a commercial school, who was a keeper for geography and

statistics at the Königliche Bibliothek (Royal Library) and supervisor of this collection. As early as 1859, when the Königliche Kartographische Institut (Royal Cartographic Institute) which was founded at the suggestion of Carl Ritter was associated with 30,000 maps to the Königliche Bibliothek, Georg Friedrich Müller, a follower of Carl Ritter, initiated the compilation of a new subject card catalogue according to the stack arrangement of maps. Since the library, however, took over additional extensive private collections soon and had to register continuously new accessions Heinrich Meisner (head of the map department from 1880 to 1920) reviewed the catalogue once more. Because new acquisitions had to be registered during the next decades, in 1919 the library took over the map collection of the Prussian-German General Staff with about 200,000 maps, different volumes of the catalogue had to be rewrite again and again, and the map holdings had to be rearranged.

2.3 Alphabetic cataloguing according to Prussian Rules

Because of the volume of map holdings the registration of maps by a systematic catalogue was not sufficient in the long run. An alphabetic catalogue could give a much faster answer to the question if a map well-known according to its bibliographical data was available. The question which map of a map author, map cartographer or map engraver was available could also be answered exactly by means of an alphabetic catalogue only. Therefore in 1908 at the Königliche Bibliothek in Berlin the compilation of an alphabetic card catalogue was started which was given support to by Heinrich Meisner in an article in

1905[1]. On his proposal a sixth annex was added to the second edition of the Rules on alphabetic cataloguing at the Prussian libraries of 1908 including characteristic features of map cataloguing. References to persons concerned with the compilation or production of maps were included as well. Principles of classification of anonymously published maps should be based on titles and entry words had to be selected according to grammatical principles. Both in the alphabetic and the systematic catalogue map scale and size of maps - base line x height - had to be given in centimeters.

3. Later methods of cataloguing

3.1 Subject cataloguing without relation to stack arrangement

Since because of political changes after the Second World War the old systematic catalogue according to stack arrangement was outdated to a very high degree but a review of catalogues and a renumbering of holdings would have been very expensive the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek (the successor to the former Königliche resp. Preussische Staatsbibliothek) decided on making a new systematic subject catalogue without relation to stack arrangement. After 1945 the total map holdings were listed by this catalogue based on cards according to the international format. Preference was given to regional classification and subject classification was placed second. By choosing international card format both the Leipzig printed cards and the printed cards of the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek could be used then. Up to 1974 the formal basis of cataloguing were the Prussian Rules.

3.2 New "Rules on alphabetic cataloguing" (RAK)

With the new "Rules on alphabetic cataloguing" (RAK) having been applied to the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek since 1975 and to the other DDR libraries since 1977 adaequate rules on cataloguing maps have been necessary. "Supplementary rules on cataloguing cartographic materials", i.e. maps, atlases, reliefs, globes, etc., are being drafted in co-operation with the Catalogue Commission of the DDR Library Association. The supplements worked out in 1980 should be published as annex 7 of the basic rules. They will include among others:

1. Supplements to the map title

   The title proper of cartographic materials is determined by any place of the presentation containing the title if there is for example no title on the front of a map (the sequence of the titles to be considered is defined).
   Concerning title information and authorship as well as all the other data of bibliographic description the total presentation with the exception of the text of the describing material is to be regarded as basic source. Thus the number of brackets frequently applied by the Prussian Rules will be reduced to a minimum.

2. Supplements to bibliographic description

   Bibliographic specifications supplement and modify the general rules and refer to every particularity of cartographic materials. The ISBD(CM) is the basis for including the particularities in the

bibliographic description. This is especially true of the treatment of mathematical data - scale, projection, coordinates, equinox - which an own group was set up for but also of the treatment of insets, supplementary statements on the title as well as of data on the physical form (reference to size - volume).

3. Supplements to the title

Concerning titles of maps consisting of the theme (e.g. topographical maps) only and not containing any statement on the represented terrain the name of the represented terrain will be supplemented in brackets as part of the title thus facilitating classification of the title resp. its identification.

4. Supplements to the authorship and other persons concerned

Concerning older maps, especially those dating from periods before 1800, cartographers, engravers or lithographers may be mentioned as authors. But if an engraver or lithographer and the cartographer of a map are mentioned the latter will be the author. A separate entry will refer to persons concerned with compilation or production of maps. All things considered this extra work will be of great advantage for future biographical research in the field of map history.

5. Order of entries

In this respect merely a permissive provision was

inserted which allows to consider the scale before taking the year of publication into account concerning the precise order of cartographic materials. with similar titles but different scales.

4. Registration of new German publications within the National Bibliography

Old catalogues of books sold at the fairs and basic bibliographies dating from the nineteenth centura already registered maps published by the German book trade. But not before the foundation of the Deutsche Bücherei in 1912 as centre of the German bibliography the new German cartographic publications have been acquired by this library and the maps published by the book trade since 1912 have been included in the "Wöchentliches Verzeichnis" (Weekly Bibliography). Since 1931 the "Deutsche Nationalbibliographie" (German National Bibliography) has referred to cartographic publications of the book trade in its weekly published series A and to publications outside the book trade in its series B published every six months. In addition the titles have been included in the "Jahresverzeichnis des deutschen Schrifttums" (Annual Bibliography of German Literature) and in the "Deutsches Bücherverzeichnis (German Bibliography) published every five years. At the beginning annex 6 of the Prussian Rules was the basis of cataloguing, since 1974 the Rules on alphabetic cataloguing (RAK) have been taken as a basis. This information on all the new publications is of course an indispensable basis of the acquisition policy and the

stock building of map collections apart from being very important for the book trade. The subscription of the Leipzig printed cards makes the compilation of card catalogues possible as well.

Publication of accession lists

Publicity work at large libraries covers the display of accession lists. Map collections also contribute to these activities in order to draw the attention of their readers or users of maps to acquisitions. The Map Department of the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek, the central cartographic collection of the DDR, whose users do not come from the Berlin territory only but from the whole Republic, decided on dispatching accession lists informing the most important government offices, universities and colleges, publishing houses and libraries, totalling about 100 institutions, on its acquisitions of maps, atlases and other cartographic materials. As early as 1960 the dispatch of the lists was started. At the moment some of these lists have up to 32 pages; they give essential contribution to informing these institutions and influence the use of the holdings.

6. Compilation of catalogues

A printed catalogue provided that it covers comprehensive national or international holdings and is at the same time of bibliographic significance for science may be welcome. In this connection mention must be made of the printed map catalogue of the Library of the British Museum. With regard to map collections which do not include such complete holdings the publication of selective

or partial catalogues will be more advisable as well as easier to compile.

In 1904, for example, Viktor Hantzsch compiled a catalogue of the maps and atlases of the Königliche Bibliothek (Royal Library) in Dresden published up to 1800[2] and Walter Ruge presented a study on "Älteres kartographisches Material in deutschen Bibliotheken"[3] (Older cartographic material in German libraries) 1904 - 1916. The Map Department of the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek has continued this old tradition by publishing its "Kartographische Bestandsverzeichnisse" (Cartographic Catalogues). Meanwhile the following volumes have been published:

1. Großmaßstäbliche Karten vom Gebiet der DDR (1599-1945). - 1972. (Large-scale maps of the territory of the DDR) 139 p.
2. Die Städte der DDR im Kartenbild. (Cartographic representation of DDR towns).
   Part 1 : 1550 - 1850. - 1972. - 139 p.
   Part 2 : 1851 - 1945. - 1976. - 278 p.
3. Pläne und Grundrisse von Städten sozialistischer Länder Europas (1574 - 1850). - 1976. (City maps of socialist countries of Europe). - 280 p., 16 pictures.
4. Pläne und Grundrisse von Städten kapitalistischer Länder Europas (1500 - 1850). (City maps of capitalist countries of Europe)
   Part 1 : A - E. - 1980. - 330 p.
   Part 2 : F - L. - 1981. - 357 p.
   Part 3 : M - R. - presumably 1982
   Part 4 : S - Z. - presumably 1982

These catalogues do not only include single plans and maps but also appropriate representations in atlases and books.

Regarding the publication of catalogues the Universitäts- und Landesbibliothek Sachsen-Anhalt (University and County Library) followed the example of the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek publishing a catalogue of their holdings concerning maps of the territories of the districts Halle and Magdeburg dating from the sixteenth century to 1945[4] in 1980.

7. Cartographic Union Catalogues

Regarding the rapid increase of cartographic publications and the limited budget of a great number of map collections being therefore able to hold a certain selection only central cataloguing of foreign maps as far as they are acquired by government institutions are of great significance since it makes easy reference to the location of the map looked for possible. For this reason in 1962 the former State Secretariat of Higher Education of the DDR assigned the responsibility for compiling a "Zentralkatalog der ausländischen Karten und Atlanten der wissenschaftlichen Bibliotheken und Institute der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik" (Union catalog of foreign maps and atlases of research libraries and scientific institutions of the German Democratic Republic) to the Map Department of the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek. The catalogue lists maps and atlases which have been published after 1945 and acquired since 1962. In the meantime the

catalogue contains more than thousand titles and gives valuable support to lending.

Up to now older maps have not been registered centrally. However, cataloguing of these holdings would take much effort. First of all cataloguing of atlases will be taken into consideration. The Union Catalogue of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw covering all atlases held by Polish libraries from 1482 to 1945 and comprising four volumes gives a good example in this respect.

8. Editions

The map collections in DDR libraries include a great number of maps which belongs to the national or international heritage and whose edition should be intensified for two reasons: 1. because of its significance as source 2. in order to preserve the original being frequently in a critical condition.

An example of an edition of old maps was already given by V. Hantzsch and L. Schmidt publishing the Sea atlas of Diogo Homem of 1568.[5] Since the original maps, significant for the history of discoveries in the sixteenth century, were badly damaged during the Second World War the facsimile edition of 1903 is nowadays the only source for research.

For about two decades the edition of maps of the cultural heritage has increased in the DDR as well. In 1971 the publishing house Edition Leipzig published a reduced

facsimile of the Atlas of the Great Elector kept by the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek in Berlin. Since this atlas contains unique respectively very rare wall maps from the middle of the seventeenth century the reproduction offers the map historian a greater number of usually very scattered wall maps.

The same publishing house edited two other publications devoted to the history of discoveries - Afrika auf Karten des 12.-18. Jahrhunderts (Africa on maps dating from the twelfth to the eighteenth century) and Amerika auf Karten von 1500 - 1856 (America in maps dating from 1500 to 1856). In this connection mention must be made of the fact that these editions do not reproduce maps of DDR collections only but also maps of other European and American collections.

Since 1967 the Haacks Geographisch-Kartographischer Kalender (Haack's Geographic-Cartographic Calender) has been published essentially contributing to make old maps popular and inform on them. Up to now fifteen calenders were published. Every calender includes thirteen maps in whole or in part, in original size or slightly reduced. The different calenders got different themes illustrating among others the development of particular component elements of a map, water representation or representation of settlements or terrains. Other calenders have been devoted for example to the early thematic maps, the development of decoration as well as the different epochs of printing techniques.

In 1979 a further example of a facsimile edition of

single maps was given by the publishing house Tourist-Verlag publishing the "Grundriss von Berlin" (City map of Berlin) of W.v. Möllendorf which was a reproduction of the original of 1825 kept by the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek. On the reverse of the map there is a brief commentary.

Another publication which is still in preparation but will be published in the near future refers to a series. It should be called "Historische Kartenmappen" (Historic map collections) and published by the Tourist-Verlag Berlin. First of all this series will include maps devoted to particular regions, landscapes or larger towns. Every publication will consist of twelve to fifteen maps dating from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century, maps of smaller or larger territories, single sheets of early topographical maps, city plans and thematic maps. In addition there will be describing material dealing with a short survey of the development of the terrain represented by the map. The first collection will be devoted to the Sächsische Schweiz.

9. Cartographic materials at exhibitions

Finally mention should be made of a further method of information, the exhibition of maps. It is the intention of such exhibitions to draw attention to socially significant and recommendable holdings and stimulate the utilization of the exhibits. While former exhibitions were usually restricted to displaying precious objects and treasures only modern ones are aiming at educational

purposes. In many cases the maps, particularly those with historical themes, serve the illustration of an exhibition. If the exhibition is about the anniversary of a personality a city map or a topographical or chorographical map illustrates the birthplace or places of activity.

Map exhibitions devoted to only cartographic themes, the development of the cartography of a territory or the devlopment of certain component elements of a map, map techniques, etc. are of still greater significance for making maps popular and inform on them.

Some years ago the Map Department of the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek in co-operation with the VEB Hermann Haack Gotha and the VEB Kartographischer Dienst Potsdam organized exhibitions aimed at making interested people understand the production of maps better by illustrating different production methods. The visitors were made familiar with map editing, preparation of source material, selected or generalized reproduction, the copy of the drawing on scribe coating, application of lettering and finally production of printing plates and printing itself as well as binding.

10. Summary

The briefly outlined methods of information demonstrate how map librarians of the DDR try to process their collections. Up to now, however, not every collection is accessible to the desired degree. Therefore there

will be an extensive sphere of activity for the map librarian in the future. But he will only be able to master it comprehensively by means of modern technology, especially of electronic data processing.

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SECTION: Science and Technology Libraries

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The State Public Library for Science and Technology of the USSR as the All-Union Scientific and Methodological Centre for Special, Research and Scientific Technical Libraries

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In recent years the role of scientific and technical information, which accelerates the pace of scientific/technical progress, has considerably grown. Scientific and technical information (STI) helps to reduce the period of introduction of new developments of science and technology into production.

According to the latest statistics the network of these libraries numbers 64.4 thousand, which make up 18% of the total number of libraries in the country. The total collections of these libraries run to over 2 milliard books, journals and other documents, a figure that represents a half of the holdings of all libraries. Over 42 million people use scientific, technical and special libraries.

The State Public Library for Science and Technology of the USSR (GPNTB USSR), the main scientific/technical library in the country operates as the All-Union Scientific and Methodological Centre for the network of scientific/technical and special libraries. It directs its activities toward the advancement of library and information service, the improvement of the composition of reference and information collections, the raising of the effectiveness and purposefulness of information on library holdings, the expansion of the number of scientific organizations and enterprises to which it renders service, the intro-

duction of automatic and mechanical means into library procedures and the advanced training of library personnel.

A uniform system of methodological guidance of the network of special, research and scientific/technical libraries has formed in our country. This guidance is accomplished by All-Union, central specialized libraries and republican libraries for science and technology.

The agencies which are responsible for the methodological guidance and coordination of methodological activities are: the Scientific and Methodological Council of the GPNTB of the USSR, methodological councils of central libraries for science and technology in different branches of industry, and zonal and regional methodological centres.

The methodological activities of special research libraries and libraries for science and technology are coordinated with similar activities of libraries belonging to other systems.

The methodological work of the GPNTB of the USSR is based on research in the field of STI and special librarianship. Subjects of research are stated, experimental tests are organized and in the last phase the results of completed scientific stidies are inrtoduced into the practical activities of libraries.

The GPNTB also works out forecasts of development and regulation of activities of libraries for science and technology and creates computerized systems.

With the aim of raising the effectiveness of work of these libraries, attention is focused on questions of the building up of reference/information collections.

The drawing up and introduction into library practice of

methodological recommendations dealing with the regulation of collections brought about the rational distribution of different kinds of information sources between the special libraries in different branches of industry and territorial libraries for science and technology (LST). Specialized collections of patent literature, normative and technical documentation, catalogues of industrial equipment and products, and of foreign literature have been created. Concrete trends of the establishment of the depository storage system have been specified. Principles of selection of literature for depository storage and methodological recommendations on the use and storage of collections of micro-carriers have also been developed.

The complex of these endeavours promotes the improvement of the process of management of formation of collections and the creation of the necessary documentation bases, which provide the computerized inforretrieval systems with original sources. (These bases are usually attached to central specialized and territorial bodies of STI).

When working on methodological materials concerned with library and information service, attention is usually focused on questions of consolidation of the relationship between the process of servicing with the main directions of development of different branches of science and technology, and on a purposeful and differentiated approach to the service of readers of different categories.

The main aspects of development of interlibrary loan founded upon coordination and cooperation, and the maximam use of summary reference and search aids and means of of operative communication have been worked out.

Centralization is a prospective and developing trend. The development of the system of departments and branches of large LST promotes the purposeful service of specialists engaged in economics. The creation of a centralized library system permits the rational use of library resources; it helps to save time in such procedures as acquisition and processing of documentary sources, raises the effectiveness of service of specialists aiming to bring the units of library service as closely to them as possible thus reducing the time spent on the procurement of literature.

The complex of scientific and methodological instructions, envisaged by the GPNTB, guarantees the coordinated activity of all special and research libraries and LST on a country-wide scale. This complex will help to create a uniform system of use of sources, held in libraries of different levels, and ensure their wide availability.

The most effective forms of information support are "Information Days", "Specialists' Days" and selective dissemination of information, which help the specialists to introduce novelties into production without delay and with considerable economic effect.

The current stage of development of bibliographical activity is characterized by the further extension of coordination and cooperation of bibliographical centres. The reference and bibliographical work of research and special libraries and LST is mainly based on the centralized use of bibliographical aids, abstracts journals and printed union catalogues. This makes it possible to use the All-Union and specialized bibliographical resources more actively.

It also expands the range of subjects of bibliographical publications. The GPNTB of the USSR regularly draws up prospective plans of thematic retrospective indexes of literature. The ""All-Union union catalogue of foreign literature in the field of natural sciences and technology" is being published since 1969. In the fullness of coverage of world book production union catalogues occupy the leading place among Soviet information publications as they perform the functions of a recording bibliography as regards foreign books received by different organizations of the country.

The question of creating a similar publication for domestic literature is now under discussion. Such a form of information and bibliographical support as signal information, which operatively informs users of the content of foreign periodicals and conference papers, is also becoming popular.

One of the most important aspects of raising the efficiency of the work of libraries, toward which scientific and methodological activities are directed, is the automation of library and bibliographical procedures.

The current state of automation and mechanization in the network of libraries for science and technology and special libraries is notable for the wide front of scientific research projects and the putting into operation of a number of local, All-Union and international computerized bibliothecal/information systems. The following systems now function in the GPNTB: the All-Union union catalogue of foreign books, automatic system of registration of serials of CMEA member states, system of control of issue/return of literature through the interlibrary loan. An automatic system of STI on special kinds of documents and

location of information sources, the International system of information on trade catalogues, etc., are being introduced. Since 1976 the GPNTB is working on an automatic system of management of the Library, which will ensure the complex automation of the main library and bibliographical procedures.

In some branches of industry and science automatic systems of some forms of library and bibliographical activity have been devised and put into operation.

In the field of scientific study of problems of automation and mechanization of library and bibliographical processes the Library collaborates with information bodies and libraries of member states of the International Centre of Scientific and Technical Information, CMEA. This collaboration is realized through the cooperation of national STI systems and the creation and development of specialized systems.

The programme of creation of an international STI system puts the development of the GPNTB of USSR as of a methodological centre and the strengthening of its ties with libraries of CMEA member-states and the leading libraries of other countries in the row of prospective developments.

A new trend of scientific and methodological activity is identified with the participation of the GPNTB in the development of standards in the field of information, library science and publishing.

The main subjects of standardization are: terminology, documentation, technological processes, information carriers and equipment. The creation of State standards will make it possible to establish uniform systems of documentation, classification, coding and technical/economic information.

Standardization work, which is placed on a broad footing, in the country, also has considerable international importance. The development of scientific, technological and cultural relations and the incessantly increasing volume of information exchange within the framework of international organization (CMEA, ISO, IFLA, FID) call for the development of uniform principles of standardization in the field of librarianship.

The main results of scientific activity of the GPNTB find reflection in "Trudy GPNTB SSSR" ("Transactions of the State Public Library for Science and Technology of the USSR"), intended for employees of special research and technical libraries.

The GPNTB prepares methodological materials dealing with all aspects of library activity and technology of bibliothecal/bibliographical processes. Their content is determined by problems appropriate to current trends of development of the network of research, technical and special libraries.

The monthly of articles "Nauchnye i tekhnicheskiye biblioki SSSR" ("Research and Technical Libraries of the USSR"), published by the Library, substantially contributes to the organization of methodological guidance. This publication is an advocate of progressive professional experience and a source of operative information on the most urgent theoretical and practical questions of library work.

The articles in the collection regularly deal with such subjects as the history of development of special libraries, the specific character of their activities, achievements of national and foreign library science.

The exchange of progressive experience is also actively conducted within the system of advanced training of library personnel. Schools of progressive experience, which operate on the basis of libraries, seminars and conferences, creative business missions, in-library training of librarians, etc., are the most vital forms of spreading progressive professional experience.

In recent years the GPNTB regularly holds All-Union conferences of workers of central special and republican libraries for science and technology. The topics of these conferences are closely bound up with the main trends of library activity: the improvement of library and bibliographical service of industrial enterprises, advancement of the organization of collections, the raising of the effectiveness of use of collections, etc.

Such conferences have been held in large industrial cities of the country: Moscow, Kiev, Riga, Ufa and Yaroslavl. Usually 350-400 people attend these conferences.

For many years now the Library holds seminars, which we call the "School for Methodologists". They are intended for methodologists of central libraries for science and technology and scientific and technical libraries of different enterprises. At these seminars such pressing problems as the dissemination of the progressive experience of scientific and technical libraries, prognostication of activities of these libraries, order of the building up of collections, work with patent information, standardization activities, etc., are examined.

The scientific and methodological guidance of the system of advanced training of personnel of research, technical and special libraries, the ensuring of the unity of the process on the

basis of a coordinating plan of arrangements, directed toward the raising of the qualification of personnel both in the region and in branches of science and technology, the generalization of progressive experience and the pooling of experience at conferences and seminars, the drawing up of model programmes of training intended for specific groups of students pertain to the most important tasks of the GPNTB of theUSSR, as of a scientific and methodological centre.

Central libraries for science and technology in the appropriate branches are responsible for the raising of the qualification of library specialists, working in the appropriate fields. Territorial centres provide training facilities to all special libraries of the appropriate region. The advanced training is put into effect on the basis of annual and five-year plans, which envisage the training of librarians of different categories with due regard for their educational level, period of service, the nature of the work they perform and the type of library they work in. Practically, within 5-6 years all employees of the network of special libraries take an andvanced course of study.

In conclusion, it should, in our opinion, be stressed that the aim of the GPNTB, as of an All-Union scientific and methodological centre for special and research libraries and LST, is to render assistance to libraries in the solution of problems, imposed upon them by the current level of development of science and technology.